

## MAP OF ACTIVE FAULTS OF AFRICA: GENERAL REVIEW

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The database and computer Map of active faults in Africa, 1:5000000, were compiled according to the ILP Project II-2 «World Map of Major Active Faults». The data were collected in the Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium, and in the Geological Institute, Moscow, where the final edition was carried out. Active faults of Africa form three groups. The first group is represented by thrusts and reverse faults, associated with compressed folds in the northwestern Africa. They belong to the western part of the Alpine-Central Asian collision belt. The faults disturb only the Earth's crust and some of them do not penetrate lower, than the sedimentary cover. The second group corresponds to the Great African rift system. The faults form the known Western and Eastern branches that are represented by rifts in the Earth's crust and are characterized by abnormal mantle structure below. The deep-seated mantle «hot» anomaly is probably related to the eastern volcanic branch. It joins in the North with the Aden-Red Sea rift zone. Rare active faults in Egypt, Lybia and Tunis form an echelon junction of the East African rift system and Pantellerian rift zone in the Mediterranean. The third group is represented by rare faults in the western Equatorial Africa. The data were pure and majority of the faults were identified only by interpretation of space images and maps and analysis of seismicity. Some long faults of the system continue the transverse faults in the Atlantic and thus can penetrate into the mantle. This seems to be evident for the Kamerun fault line.